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4 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
5 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

6 MARIO TRUJILLO,

No. C 10-5183 YGR (PR)

7 Plaintiff,

**ORDER (I) GRANTING DEFENDANT  
JACQUEZ'S MOTION TO DISMISS  
SUPERVISORY LIABILITY CLAIM AGAINST  
HIM; (II) DENYING REMAINING  
DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT; (III) REFERRING CASE TO PRO  
SE PRISONER SETTLEMENT PROGRAM; AND  
(IV) LIFTING THE STAY OF DISCOVERY**

8 vs.

9 FRANCISCO JACQUEZ, et. al.,

10 Defendants.

11  
12 \_\_\_\_\_/ (Docket no. 32)

13 Plaintiff Mario Trujillo, a state prisoner currently incarcerated in Pelican Bay State Prison  
14 (PBSP), filed this civil rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against prison officials at PBSP for  
15 injuries incurred in 2009. Plaintiff alleged that Defendants PBSP Correctional Officers M. E. Polk  
16 and J. Reynoso used excessive force against him during an escort to a holding cell on February 16,  
17 2009. Plaintiff also alleged that Defendants Correctional Officers N. White, J. Kay, C. Moua, A.  
18 Long, D. Hickman, and F. Avila witnessed the alleged incident of excessive force and failed to  
19 intervene. Finally, Plaintiff alleged that Defendant Warden Francisco Jacquez was liable for failing  
20 to properly investigate, discipline and train his subordinates, who caused Plaintiff harm.

21 In an Order dated February 10, 2011, the Court found Plaintiff's claims cognizable as  
22 violations of the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment and issued  
23 its Order of Service.<sup>1</sup> (Docket no. 3.)

24 Defendants have not filed an answer to the complaint. Instead, on May 23, 2011, Defendants  
25 \_\_\_\_\_

26 <sup>1</sup> The Court ordered service of the complaint and directed Defendants to respond. However,  
27 service was ineffective on Defendant Avila. In an Order dated April 1, 2011, the Court ordered  
28 Plaintiff to provide a current address for unserved Defendant Avila within thirty days. Thirty days  
passed, and Plaintiff did not respond to the Court's request. In an Order dated June 8, 2011, the  
Court dismissed *sua sponte* the claims against Defendant Avila without prejudice under Federal  
Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m), which states that if a complaint is not served within 120 days from the  
filing of the complaint, it may be dismissed without prejudice for failure of service. (June 8, 2011  
Order at 1-2.)

1 Jacquez, Polk, White, Kay, Long, and Hickman filed a Waiver of Reply; Demand for Jury Trial  
2 under 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(g).<sup>2</sup> (Docket no. 26.) Thereafter, Defendants Moua and Reynoso filed a  
3 Waiver of Reply; Demand for Jury Trial. (Docket no. 44.)

4 On June 17, 2011, Defendants Jacquez, Polk, White, Kay, Moua, Long, and Hickman filed a  
5 motion for summary judgment on the grounds that there is no triable issue of material fact, that they  
6 are entitled to judgment as a matter of law, and that they are entitled to qualified immunity.

7 Additionally, Defendant Jacquez argues that the supervisory liability claim against him should be  
8 dismissed. (Docket no. 32.) The Court construes Defendant Jacquez's argument as a motion to  
9 dismiss, which he is entitled to raise because, as mentioned above, he has not filed an answer.

10 On July 12, 2011, Defendant Reynoso filed a joinder to the motion for summary judgment.  
11 (Docket no. 45.)

12 On July 19, 2011, Plaintiff filed his opposition and a declaration in support of his opposition.  
13 (Docket nos. 48, 49.)

14 On August 2, 2011, Defendants filed their reply to Plaintiff's opposition. (Docket no. 59.)

15 Having read and considered the papers submitted by the parties, the Court hereby GRANTS  
16 Defendant Jacquez's motion to dismiss the supervisory liability claim against him. That claim is  
17 dismissed with leave to amend. The Court DENIES the remaining Defendants' motion for summary  
18 judgment with respect to Plaintiff's claim of excessive force, and it directs the remaining parties to  
19 engage in settlement proceedings. The Court also lifts the Stay of Discovery previously ordered on  
20 January 26, 2012.

## 21 DISCUSSION

### 22 I. Factual Background

#### 23 A. Defendants' Version

24 On February 16, 2009, Defendants Polk and Reynoso were performing their daily tour of the

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26 <sup>2</sup> Section 1997e(g) allows a defendant to "waive the right of reply" in a civil rights action  
27 filed by a prisoner. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(g) ("Any defendant may waive the right to reply to any  
28 action brought by a prisoner confined in any jail, prison, or other correctional facility under section  
1983 of this title or any other Federal law."). The "reply" referred to in Section 1997e(g) is  
equivalent to an answer to the complaint. Further, "[n]otwithstanding any other law or rule of  
procedure, such a waiver shall not constitute an admission of the allegations contained in the  
complaint. No relief shall be granted to the plaintiff unless a reply has been filed." *Id.*

1 Administrative Segregation Unit (ASU) Facility in PBSP and observed Plaintiff using an inmate-  
2 manufactured string for "fishing," which is what inmates use to pass and introduce contraband and  
3 other illegal materials from one cell to another. (Declaration of M. E. Polk, Docket no. 33 ("Polk  
4 Decl.") ¶ 4.) They observed Plaintiff "fishing" in the "H" section from his cell in "G" section. (*Id.*)  
5 They approached Plaintiff's cell door at approximately 10:50 a.m. (*Id.* ¶ 5.) Defendants Polk and  
6 Reynoso saw Plaintiff standing in his cell with a bright light on. (*Id.*) Defendant Polk then ordered  
7 Plaintiff to "cuff up" because a cell search was going to be conducted, but Plaintiff refused. (*Id.*)  
8 Defendant Polk ordered Plaintiff to turn around and "cuff up" again, but Plaintiff again refused.  
9 (*Id.*) Plaintiff then turned off the bright light in his cell, turned toward the back of the cell and then  
10 pulled down his boxer shorts. (*Id.*) Defendant Polk ordered Plaintiff to turn the light back on and to  
11 back up to the food port and cuff up, but Plaintiff refused yet again. (*Id.* ¶ 6.) Plaintiff then turned  
12 around and switched his light on, at which point he appeared to be chewing on something. (*Id.*)  
13 Plaintiff turned away from the cell door again and began adjusting the waist band on his boxer  
14 shorts. (*Id.* ¶ 6.) Defendant Polk ordered Plaintiff again to "cuff up" and to stop stalling or chemical  
15 agents would be used to gain his compliance. (*Id.* ¶ 7.) Defendant Polk then kicked the cell door  
16 loudly, which caused Plaintiff to jump. (*Id.*) Plaintiff then seemed to swallow something forcibly  
17 before he backed up to the cell door and submitted to being handcuffed. (*Id.*)

18         Thereafter, the control booth operator opened Plaintiff's cell door. (*Id.* ¶ 8.) Defendant Polk  
19 placed his right hand on Plaintiff's left forearm and started backing Plaintiff out of the cell. (*Id.*)  
20 After they exited the cell, Plaintiff pulled away from Defendant Polk and moved from side-to-side.  
21 (*Id.*) Defendant Polk then placed his left hand on Plaintiff's left forearm and his right forearm  
22 between Plaintiff's shoulders and physically pushed Plaintiff towards the wall opposite from the cell  
23 door. (*Id.* ¶ 9.) Defendant Polk ordered Plaintiff to stop resisting. (*Id.*) Plaintiff stopped tensing his  
24 body and relaxed enough for Defendant Polk and Reynoso to continue the escort towards the  
25 rotunda. (*Id.*)

26         Upon reaching the rotunda, Plaintiff started to move side-to-side and tried to pull away from  
27 Defendant Polk's grasp on his arm. (*Id.* ¶ 11.) Subsequently, Defendant Polk escorted Plaintiff over  
28 to the wall next to the holding cell in the rotunda. (*Id.*) While facing the wall, Plaintiff lunged back

1 towards Defendants Polk and Reynoso. (*Id.*) Defendant Reynoso yelled at Plaintiff to stop resisting  
2 numerous times, but Plaintiff refused. (*Id.*) Defendant Reynoso then used his Monadnock  
3 expandable baton and struck Plaintiff's right bicep. (*Id.* at 12; Declaration of J. Reynoso, Docket no.  
4 46 ("Reynoso Decl.") ¶ 8.) Plaintiff continued to resist and "push back" towards Defendant Polk.  
5 (*Id.*) Again, Defendant Reynoso ordered Plaintiff to stop resisting, but Plaintiff continued to resist  
6 with great physical force. (*Id.*) Defendant Reynoso then struck Plaintiff again with the baton, this  
7 time hitting Plaintiff in the middle of his right calf. (*Id.*) Plaintiff dropped to one knee. (*Id.* ¶ 9.)  
8 Defendant Polk grabbed Plaintiff's left arm and shoulder and used his body weight to force Plaintiff  
9 to the ground. (*Id.*) Both Plaintiff and Defendant Polk landed on the ground. (Polk Decl. ¶ 13.)  
10 Defendant Reynoso also fell to the ground as he assisted Defendant Polk in holding Plaintiff down.  
11 (Reynoso Decl. ¶ 9.) Defendant Reynoso landed on Plaintiff's right shoulder. (*Id.*)

12         While on the ground, Plaintiff continued to resist by moving his upper body. (Declaration of  
13 N. White, Docket no. 34 ("White Decl.") ¶ 8.) Defendant Polk's right hand was pinned underneath  
14 Plaintiff's jaw. (Polk Decl. ¶ 13.) Plaintiff then used his chin to grind Defendant Polk's hand into  
15 the concrete, which injured Defendant Polk's right ring finger and his little finger's knuckle. (*Id.*)  
16 Defendant Polk's little finger was bleeding. (*Id.*)

17         Defendants White and Kay assisted in subduing Plaintiff. (White Decl. ¶¶ 8, 9; Declaration  
18 of J. Kay, Docket no. 35 ("Kay Decl.") ¶¶ 9, 10.) Defendant White used his body weight and hands  
19 to hold Plaintiff down to the ground. (White Decl. ¶¶ 8, 9.) Defendant Kay placed leg restraints on  
20 Plaintiff. (Kay Decl. ¶¶ 9, 10.) Defendants White and Polk then assisted Plaintiff to his feet, turned  
21 him around, and placed him in a holding cell without further resistance. (Polk Decl. ¶ 14.)

22         Defendants claim that neither Defendant Long nor Defendant Hickman was present when the  
23 above incident occurred. (Declaration of A. Long, Docket no. 38 ("Long Decl.") ¶¶ 2, 3;  
24 Declaration of D. Hickman, Docket no. 37 ("Hickman Decl.") ¶¶ 3, 4.) Instead, they claim that  
25 Defendants Long and Hickman arrived at the location shortly after Plaintiff was subdued. (*Id.*)

26         Once Plaintiff was placed in the holding cell, Defendant Polk went to the medical clinic at  
27 PBSP where his hand was treated and bandaged. (Polk Decl. ¶ 15.) Defendant Polk sprained his left  
28 index and right ring fingers and suffered a cut on his right little finger as a result of the incident with

1 Plaintiff. (*Id.*) Defendant Polk was informed that there were teeth marks on his little finger, which  
2 was what caused it to bleed. (*Id.* ¶ 13.)

3 Plaintiff received the following injuries as a result of the incident: reddened area on his  
4 upper right breast area near his armpit; reddened swollen area on and below his right knee; reddened  
5 swollen area on the back of his head near his right ear; a superficial abrasion above his left eyebrow  
6 area; and a small scratch on the backside of his right arm opposite his elbow. (Kirschenbauer Decl.  
7 Ex. 2.) The facility nurse examined Plaintiff after the incident. (*Id.*) When asked if he had any  
8 comments, Plaintiff stated, "I wasn't resisting, they used excessive force. Can I get a copy of that?"  
9 (*Id.*)

10 On February 17, 2009, Defendant Polk issued Plaintiff a rules violation report as a result of  
11 the incident and charged him with battery on a peace officer. (Compl. Ex. B at 1.) At the  
12 disciplinary hearing on March 30, 2009, PBSP Senior Hearing Officer S. Manion found Plaintiff  
13 guilty of battery on a peace officer and assessed Plaintiff a 150 day credit forfeiture. (*Id.* at 6-7.)

14 **B. Plaintiff's Version**

15 The following allegations have been taken from Plaintiff's complaint and declaration in  
16 support of his opposition.

17 On February 16, 2009, at approximately 10:50 a.m., Defendants Polk, Reynoso, and Kay  
18 approached Plaintiff's cell. (Compl. at 15-16.) Plaintiff was the only occupant of that cell. (*Id.*)  
19 Defendant Polk ordered Plaintiff to "cuff up" because they wanted to search his cell. (*Id.*) Plaintiff  
20 initially refused the order and asked why. (*Id.*) Defendant Polk ordered Plaintiff to "cuff up" again  
21 and said they were going to conduct a search of his cell. (*Id.*) Plaintiff again refused and asked  
22 why. (*Id.*) After several minutes, Defendant Polk kicked Plaintiff's cell door and told him that  
23 chemical agents would be used to gain his compliance. (*Id.*) Plaintiff then complied with Defendant  
24 Polk's orders and backed up to the cell door and his hands were handcuffed behind his back. (*Id.*)

25 After Plaintiff exited his cell, Defendant Polk told him to wait by the wall parallel to the cell  
26 door. (*Id.* at 17.) Defendant Polk then pushed Plaintiff against that wall and yelled at him not to  
27 resist. (*Id.*) Plaintiff claims that he did not resist at that time. (Declaration of Plaintiff, Docket no.  
28 49 ("Pl.'s Decl.") ¶ 7.) Subsequently, Defendants Polk, Reynoso, and Kay escorted Plaintiff down a

1 hallway and out into the rotunda of ASU-1. (Compl. at 17.)

2 While in the rotunda, Defendant Polk told Plaintiff to stop walking, while another officer  
3 unlocked a holding cell. (*Id.*) At that time, Defendant Polk yelled at Plaintiff to stop resisting and  
4 shoved Plaintiff against a metal food cart that was in the rotunda. (*Id.*) Defendant Polk then swung  
5 Plaintiff around, at which time Defendant Reynoso hit Plaintiff with a baton, striking the right side  
6 of his chest and then his right knee. (*Id.*) When Defendant Reynoso hit Plaintiff's knee, it caused  
7 Plaintiff to fall on the ground to one knee. (*Id.*) While on one knee, Defendant Polk took Plaintiff  
8 down to the ground in a prone position. (*Id.*) Defendant Polk then hit Plaintiff on the back of his  
9 head with either a fist or another object, which caused the front left side of Plaintiff's face to hit the  
10 concrete floor. (*Id.*) Defendant Polk then shoved Plaintiff's face on the ground, applied "extreme"  
11 pressure, and at the same time yelled, "when I tell you to cuff up, you cuff up." (*Id.*) Plaintiff was  
12 then placed in leg restraints by Defendant Kay and put in a holding cell. (*Id.*)

13 During these events, Plaintiff's hands were handcuffed behind his back, and he did not resist  
14 or threaten Defendants in any fashion. (*Id.* at 18; Pl.'s Decl. ¶ 12.)

15 Additionally, Defendants White, Kay, Moua, Long, and Hickman were standing a couple of  
16 feet away from the incident. However, they did not intervene to prevent the strikes and blows. (*Id.*;  
17 Pl.'s Decl. ¶ 11.)

18 To counter Defendants' claim that Defendants Long and Hickman were not present when the  
19 incident occurred, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants Long and Hickman were listed in an  
20 investigative employee report as officers who worked in the ASU-1 the day of the incident. (Compl.  
21 at 19.) The log sheet for the holding cell to which Plaintiff was taken showed Defendant Hickman  
22 as the person who searched that holding cell prior to Plaintiff being placed inside. (*Id.*) Defendant  
23 Hickman also marked the time as 10:55 a.m., which was approximately the time the incident took  
24 place, and the holding cell was approximately six feet away from where the incident occurred. (*Id.*  
25 at 20.) Additionally, Defendants Long and Hickman signed the holding cell log sheet that released  
26 Plaintiff from the cell. (*Id.*)

27 After the incident, a nurse examined Plaintiff and reported that Plaintiff suffered from  
28 abrasions and swelling around the following areas: above the left eye; on the back of the head; on

1 the right upper torso at the pectoral muscle; on the left elbow; and on the right knee. (Compl. at 18.)  
2 Further, while Defendants Polk, Reynoso, and Kay alleged that Plaintiff was taken to contraband  
3 surveillance watch because he ingested contraband before exiting his cell, Plaintiff disputes this  
4 claim. (*Id.*) Plaintiff claims that he was never "fishing" for contraband on the day of the incident.  
5 (Pl.'s Decl. ¶ 13.) Nor did Defendants locate any "fishing line" or contraband during the search of  
6 Plaintiff or his cell. (*Id.*)

7 With respect to the disciplinary charge for battery on a peace officer, Plaintiff denies that he  
8 bit and crushed Defendant Polk's hand using his chin, causing it to bleed. (Compl. at 18; Pl.'s Decl.  
9 ¶ 16.) The nurse who examined Plaintiff did not find any blood on his mouth, teeth, or chin area.  
10 (*Id.*; Compl. at 21.) Instead, Plaintiff claims that Defendant Polk injured his own hand by punching  
11 Plaintiff in the back of the head. (Compl. at 21.)

12 Lastly, Plaintiff claims that Defendant Jacquez, as the warden of PBSP, failed to investigate,  
13 discipline and train all the other Defendants who caused Plaintiff harm. (*Id.* at 22.)

14 On January 26, 2012, pursuant to Defendants' request, the Court stayed discovery in this  
15 action.

## 16 **II. Analysis**

### 17 **A. Legal Standard for Summary Judgment**

18 Summary judgment is proper where the pleadings, discovery and affidavits show that there is  
19 "no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to judgment as a  
20 matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). Material facts are those which may affect the outcome of the  
21 case. *See Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). A dispute as to a material fact  
22 is genuine if there is sufficient evidence for a reasonable jury to return a verdict for the nonmoving  
23 party. *See id.*

24 The moving party for summary judgment bears the initial burden of identifying those  
25 portions of the pleadings, discovery, and affidavits which demonstrate the absence of a genuine  
26 issue of material fact. *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). Where the moving  
27 party will have the burden of proof on an issue at trial, it must affirmatively demonstrate that no  
28 reasonable trier of fact could find other than for the moving party. *Id.* But on an issue for which the  
opposing party will have the burden of proof at trial, the moving party need only point out "that

1 there is an absence of evidence to support the nonmoving party's case." *Id.* If the evidence in  
2 opposition to the motion is merely colorable, or is not significantly probative, summary judgment  
3 may be granted. *See Liberty Lobby*, 477 U.S. at 249-50. However, "self-serving affidavits are  
4 cognizable to establish a genuine issue of material fact so long as they state facts based on personal  
5 knowledge and are not too conclusory." *Rodriguez v. Airborne Express*, 265 F.3d 890, 902 (9th Cir.  
6 2001).

7         Once the moving party meets its initial burden, the nonmoving party must go beyond the  
8 pleadings and, by its own affidavits or discovery, "set forth specific facts showing that there is a  
9 genuine issue for trial." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e). A dispute about a material fact is "genuine" if the  
10 evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party. *See Liberty*  
11 *Lobby*, 477 U.S. at 248. If the nonmoving party fails to make this showing, "the moving party is  
12 entitled to a judgment as a matter of law." *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 323.

13         At summary judgment, the judge must view the evidence in the light most favorable to the  
14 nonmoving party: if evidence produced by the moving party conflicts with evidence produced by the  
15 nonmoving party, the judge must assume the truth of the evidence set forth by the nonmoving party  
16 with respect to that fact. *See Leslie v. Grupo ICA*, 198 F.3d 1152, 1158 (9th Cir. 1999). A court  
17 may not disregard direct evidence on the ground that no reasonable jury would believe it. *See id.*  
18 (where the nonmoving party's direct evidence raises genuine issues of fact but is called into question  
19 by other unsworn testimony, the district court may not grant summary judgment to the moving party  
20 on the ground that direct evidence is unbelievable). The district court may not resolve disputed  
21 issues of material fact by crediting one party's version of events and ignoring another. *Wall v.*  
22 *County of Orange*, 364 F.3d 1107, 1111 (9th Cir. 2004). "By deciding to rely on the defendants'  
23 statement of fact [in deciding a summary judgment motion], the district court became a jury." *Id.*  
24 But, "[w]hen opposing parties tell different stories, one of which is blatantly contradicted by the  
25 record, so that no reasonable jury could believe it, a court should not adopt that version of the facts  
26 for purposes of ruling on a motion for summary judgment." *Scott v. Harris*, 550 U.S. 372, 380-83  
27 (2007) (police officer entitled to summary judgment based on qualified immunity in light of video  
28 evidence capturing plaintiff's reckless driving in attempting to evade capture which utterly discredits



1 plaintiff's claim that there was little or no actual threat to innocent bystanders).

2 **B. Evidence Considered**

3 A district court may only consider admissible evidence in ruling on a motion for summary  
4 judgment. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e); *Orr v. Bank of America*, 285 F.3d 764, 773 (9th Cir. 2002). In  
5 support of Defendants' motion for summary judgment, declarations have been filed by Defendants'  
6 Attorney Marisa Kirschenbauer as well as Defendants Polk, Reynoso, White, Kay, Moua, Long, and  
7 Hickman. Plaintiff verified his complaint filed on November 16, 2010 by signing it under "penalty  
8 of perjury." On July 13, 2011, Plaintiff submitted an opposition to Defendants' motion for summary  
9 judgment (docket no. 48) and a declaration in support of his opposition signed under "penalty of  
10 perjury" (docket no. 49). Therefore, for the purposes of this Order, the Court will treat Plaintiff's  
11 complaint and his declaration as affidavits under Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.  
12 *See Schroeder v. McDonald*, 55 F.3d 454, 460 & nn.10-11 (9th Cir. 1995).

13 **C. Legal Claims**

14 **1. Excessive Force Claim**

15 **a. Applicable Legal Standard**

16 The Eighth Amendment governs the treatment a prisoner receives in prison  
17 and the conditions under which he is confined. *Helling v. McKinney*, 509 U.S. 25, 31 (1993). "After  
18 incarceration, only the unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain . . . constitutes cruel and unusual  
19 punishment forbidden by the Eighth Amendment." *Whitley v. Albers*, 475 U.S. 312, 319 (1986)  
20 (ellipsis in original) (internal quotation and citation omitted). A prison official violates the Eighth  
21 Amendment when two requirements are met:

22 First, the deprivation alleged must be, objectively, 'sufficiently serious,' (citations  
23 omitted) a prison official's act or omission must result in the denial of the "minimal  
24 civilized measures of life's necessities," (citations omitted).

25 \*\*\*

26 The second requirement follows from the principle that "only the unnecessary and  
27 wanton infliction of pain implicates the Eighth Amendment." (Citations omitted.)  
28 To violate [the Eighth Amendment], a prison official must have a "sufficiently  
culpable state of mind." (Citations omitted.) In prison-condition cases that state of  
mind is one of "deliberate indifference" to inmate health or safety . . . ."

*Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 824, 834 (1994) (citing *Wilson v. Seiter*, 501 U.S. 294, 298 (1991),

1 *Rhodes v. Chapman*, 452 U.S. 337, 347 (1981), and *Helling v. McKinney*, 509 U.S. 25, 35 (1993));  
2 *LeMaire v. Maass*, 12 F.3d 1444, 1451 (9th Cir. 1993). Thus, the requirements consist of both an  
3 objective and a subjective test. *LeMaire*, 12 F.3d at 1451-52.

4 To further elaborate on the subjective test, the "wanton infliction of pain" against which the  
5 Eighth Amendment protects, requires that district courts evaluate the "differences in the kind of  
6 conduct against which an Eighth Amendment objection is lodged." *Id.* at 1452 (quoting *Whitley*,  
7 475 U.S. at 320). "[W]antonness does not have a fixed meaning." *Id.* Thus, "whenever prison  
8 officials stand accused of using excessive physical force," the "core judicial inquiry is whether force  
9 was applied in a good-faith effort to maintain or restore discipline, or maliciously and sadistically to  
10 cause harm." *Hudson v. McMillian*, 503 U.S. 1, 6-7 (1992); *Whitley*, 475 U.S. at 320-21; *LeMaire*,  
11 12 F.3d at 1444; *Jeffers v. Gomez*, 267 F.3d 895, 912-13 (9th Cir. 2001) (applying "malicious and  
12 sadistic" standard to claim that prison guards used excessive force when attempting to quell a prison  
13 riot, but applying "deliberate indifference" standard to claim that guards failed to act on rumors of  
14 violence to prevent the riot). Evidence of the latter must exist to find an Eighth Amendment  
15 violation under those circumstances. By contrast, where an inmate alleges that the conditions of  
16 confinement inflict unnecessary suffering upon him, to establish "wantonness" the inmate must show  
17 only that prison officials were "deliberately indifferent" to the inmate's suffering. *Jordan v.*  
18 *Gardner*, 986 F.2d 1521, 1528 (9th Cir. 1993); *see, e.g., Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 837 (inmate safety);  
19 *Helling*, 509 U.S. at 32-33 (inmate health); *Wilson*, 501 U.S. at 302-03 (general conditions of  
20 confinement); *Estelle v. Gamble*, 429 U.S. 97, 104 (1976) (inmate health). The Eighth Amendment  
21 does not require a specific intent to punish a specific individual. *Robins v. Meecham*, 60 F.3d 1436,  
22 1439 (9th Cir. 1995).

23 Prison guards who fail to intercede when their fellow guards violate the constitutional rights  
24 of a plaintiff may also be held liable under the Eighth Amendment. *Cunningham v. Gates*, 229 F.3d  
25 1271, 1289-90 (9th Cir. 2000); *Motley v. Parks*, 383 F.3d 1058, 1071 (9th Cir. 2004). "The  
26 constitutional right violated by the passive defendant is analytically the same as the right violated by  
27 the person who strikes the blows." *United States v. Koon*, 34 F.3d 1416, 1447 n.25 (9th Cir. 1994),  
28 *rev'd on other grounds*, 518 U.S. 81 (1996). On the other hand, if a guard is not present during a  
constitutional violation, or if a violation happens so quickly that a guard had no "realistic

1 opportunity" to intercede, then the guard is not liable for failing to intercede. *Cunningham*, 229 F.3d  
2 at 1290.

3 Here, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants Polk and Reynoso used excessive force themselves,  
4 maliciously and sadistically, to cause him harm ("Primary Defendants"), and that Defendants White,  
5 Kay, Moua, Long, and Hickman failed to intervene during the assault ("Secondary Defendants").  
6 (Compl. at 22.)

7 **b. Analysis of Primary Defendants' Conduct**

8 In assessing the liability of Defendants Polk and Reynoso, the Court turns to  
9 the first requirement of *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 834, to analyze whether the force used was sufficiently  
10 serious. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Polk assaulted him by pushing him against the wall,  
11 shoving him against a metal food cart, swinging him around, hitting the back of his head, and  
12 shoving his face on the ground while applying extreme pressure. (Compl. at 17.) Additionally,  
13 Plaintiff alleges that Defendant Reynoso assaulted him by striking him with a baton on the right side  
14 of his chest and on his right knee. (*Id.*)

15 While Defendants Polk and Reynoso were not required to use the least intrusive degree of  
16 force possible, they were required only to act within a reasonable range of conduct, i.e., by applying  
17 force "in a good-faith effort to maintain or restore discipline." *Hudson*, 503 U.S. at 6-7. Here,  
18 Defendants Polk and Reynoso claim to have used force as an appropriate response to Plaintiff's  
19 resistance. (Polk Decl. ¶¶ 7, 9, 12; Reynoso Decl. ¶¶ 9, 13.) However, Plaintiff denies that he  
20 resisted. (Compl. at 17; Pl.'s Decl. ¶ 12.) Even if the Primary Defendants believed that Plaintiff  
21 posed an immediate threat to their safety, this threat must be evaluated within the totality of the  
22 circumstances and balanced against the amount of force these Defendants applied. Plaintiff claims  
he complied with the Primary Defendants' orders by not resisting.

23 Here, two officers beat the same individual by applying physical force and force with the use  
24 of a baton. The incident did not result from a prison disruption or riot. The apparent circumstances  
25 giving rise to the encounter stem from a search of Plaintiff's cell for "fishing line" or "contraband,"  
26 none of which was ever found. Nothing in the record compels the Court to reject Plaintiff's  
27 declarations whole-cloth. Viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to Plaintiff, a genuine  
28 issue of disputed material fact exists as to whether the Primary Defendants' use of force on Plaintiff

1 was constitutionally excessive. *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 324 (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e)).

2 In assessing the second requirement of *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 834, the Court must analyze next  
3 whether the Primary Defendants possessed a sufficiently culpable state of mind. Here, Plaintiff  
4 claims that Defendant Polk used physical force against him and Defendant Reynoso hit him twice  
5 with a baton. (Compl. at 17.) Defendants Polk and Reynoso do not dispute this. (Polk Decl. ¶¶ 9,  
6 12, 13, Reynoso Decl. ¶¶ 7-9.) However, Plaintiff further claims that Defendants Polk and Reynoso  
7 assaulted him while he was handcuffed, and that he did not resist them in any fashion nor did he  
8 provoke them at any time during the event. (Compl. at 17; Pl.'s Decl. ¶ 12.) In light of these  
9 additional facts, and viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to Plaintiff, a genuine issue of  
10 material fact exists as to whether the Primary Defendants possessed a sufficiently culpable state of  
11 mind, i.e. whether the force was applied in a good-faith effort to maintain or restore discipline, or  
12 instead, applied maliciously and sadistically to cause harm.

13 Accordingly, summary judgment on this claim as against the Primary Defendants must be  
14 DENIED.

15 **c. Analysis of Secondary Defendants' Conduct**

16 Based upon the foregoing, if Plaintiff has provided evidence to defeat  
17 summary judgment that the Primary Defendants' conduct amounted to an Eighth Amendment  
18 violation, then, similarly, the Secondary Defendants may be liable potentially for failure to intervene  
19 and prevent the constitutional violation. *See Koon*, 34 F.3d at 1447 n.25 (finding liability for failure  
20 to intervene where one officer witnesses another striking blows).

21 Defendants White, Kay, and Moua admit to being present at the time of the incident. (White  
22 Decl. ¶¶ 5-10; Kay Decl. ¶¶ 4-11; Moua Decl. ¶¶ 4-11.) Accordingly, they had the opportunity to  
23 intervene. For this, and the reasons set forth regarding the Primary Defendants' conduct, summary  
24 judgment as to Plaintiff's claim against Defendants White, Kay, and Moua is DENIED.

25 Defendants Hickman and Long contend that they had no opportunity to intervene to prevent  
26 the alleged acts of excessive force because they were not present when the incident occurred, but  
27 arrived shortly after Plaintiff was subdued. (Hickman Decl. ¶¶ 3-4; Long Decl. ¶¶ 2-3.) Plaintiff  
28 argues to the contrary. No dispute exists that defendants Hickman and Long were working in the

1 A.S.U. unit during the relevant time period. (*Id.*) The question is whether they actually witnessed  
2 the event so that they could have intervened. Plaintiff filed his complaint against them indicating,  
3 on information and belief, that these defendants "did not want to go along with the other defendants  
4 cover up and fabricate reports. They also did not want to go against their fellow officers so they  
5 denied being present, so they would not have to get involved and file reports." (Compl. ¶ 39.) This  
6 argument is coupled with the statement, made under penalty of perjury, that "[N.] White, J. Kay, C.  
7 Moua, F. Avila, A. Long and D. Hickman all stood by and watched . . . ." (Comp. at 3.) Further,  
8 Defendant Hickman concedes that he searched the holding cell at or about the exact same time of the  
9 event before the other officers placed Plaintiff inside, giving further credence to Plaintiff's  
10 contention that Defendant Hickman witnessed the event. Accordingly, a genuine issue of disputed  
11 material fact exists regarding Defendant Hickman's opportunity to intervene. His motion for  
12 summary judgment is DENIED.

13 With respect to Defendant Long, the record appears to be devoid of evidence placing  
14 Defendant Long at the actual event other than the competing declarations of the parties. Given that  
15 the Court granted Defendants' request to stay discovery, and the presumption in favor of denial,  
16 summary judgment in favor of Defendant Long would be premature. His motion for summary  
17 judgment is DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE to file a subsequent motion after further discovery is  
18 afforded the parties.

19 **d. Alternative Ground: Qualified Immunity**

20 Defendants argue, in the alternative, that summary judgment is warranted  
21 because, as government officials, they are entitled to qualified immunity from Plaintiff's Eighth  
22 Amendment excessive force claim.

23 The defense of qualified immunity protects "government officials . . . from liability for civil  
24 damages insofar as their conduct does not violate clearly established statutory or constitutional  
25 rights of which a reasonable person would have known." *Harlow v. Fitzgerald*, 457 U.S. 800, 818  
26 (1982). The threshold question in qualified immunity analysis is: "Taken in the light most  
27 favorable to the party asserting the injury, do the facts alleged show the officer's conduct violated a  
28 constitutional right?" *Saucier v. Katz*, 533 U.S. 194, 201 (2001). A court considering a claim of

1 qualified immunity must determine whether the plaintiff has alleged the deprivation of an actual  
2 constitutional right and whether such right was "clearly established." *Pearson v. Callahan*, 555 U.S.  
3 223, 236 (2009) (overruling the sequence of the two-part test that required determination of a  
4 deprivation first and then whether such right was clearly established, as required by *Saucier* and  
5 holding that court may exercise its discretion in deciding which prong to address first, in light of the  
6 particular circumstances of each case). Where there is no clearly established law that certain  
7 conduct constitutes a constitutional violation, a defendant cannot be on notice that such conduct is  
8 unlawful. *Rodis v. County of San Francisco*, 558 F.3d 964, 970-71 (9th Cir. 2009) (applying  
9 *Pearson* to find no clearly established right before evaluating whether there was a deprivation). The  
10 relevant, dispositive inquiry in determining whether a right is clearly established is whether it would  
11 be clear to a reasonable officer that his conduct was unlawful in the situation he confronted.  
12 *Saucier*, 533 U.S. at 202.

13 The qualified immunity analysis is separate from the Eighth Amendment excessive force  
14 analysis. *See Marquez v. Gutierrez*, 322 F.3d 689, 691 (9th Cir. 2003). Thus, a guard can act in  
15 violation of an inmate's Eighth Amendment right but still be entitled to qualified immunity if a  
16 reasonable officer in his position would have believed that his response was a good faith effort to  
17 restore discipline. *See id.* at 692-93 (guard who shot passive, unarmed inmate standing near a fight  
18 between other unarmed inmates when no inmate was in danger of great bodily injury would inflict  
19 unnecessary and wanton pain, but was entitled to qualified immunity because a reasonable official  
20 standing where the guard was standing (i.e., in a tower 360 feet away from the disturbance) could  
21 perceive that both plaintiff and another inmate were kicking a third inmate and threatening him with  
22 serious injury or death and that the third inmate was unable to protect himself -- even if no kick was  
23 actually administered by plaintiff); *cf. Watts v. McKinney*, 394 F.3d 710, 712-13 (9th Cir. 2005)  
24 (finding that prison guard could not reasonably believe that he could lawfully kick the genitals of a  
prisoner who was on the ground and in handcuffs).

25 Under *Saucier*, 533 U.S. at 201, a district court must undertake a two-step analysis when a  
26 defendant asserts qualified immunity in a motion for summary judgment. The court first faces "this  
27 threshold question: Taken in the light most favorable to the party asserting the injury, do the facts  
28 alleged show the officer's conduct violated a constitutional right?" *Id.* To determine whether a

1 defendant's conduct violated constitutional rights, the court should examine the facts in the light  
2 most favorable to the party asserting the injury. *Id.* If the court determines that a constitutional right  
3 has been violated, it then moves to the second step and asks whether the right was "clearly  
4 established" such that "it would be clear to a reasonable officer that his conduct was unlawful in the  
5 situation he confronted." *Id.* at 201-02.

6 In applying the first prong of *Saucier*, this Court must determine whether there was a  
7 constitutional violation. Viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to Plaintiff, Defendants  
8 Polk's and Reynoso's actions did amount to an Eighth Amendment violation as Plaintiff has raised a  
9 triable issue of fact as to the excessiveness of the force used against him.

10 Applying the second prong of *Saucier*, this Court must determine whether the right violated  
11 was "clearly established." *Deorle v. Rutherford*, 272 F.3d 1272, 1287-87 (9th Cir. 2001). The law is  
12 unmistakable that, at the time of Defendants Polk's and Reynoso's actions, the use of excessive force  
13 by correctional officers on a prisoner -- who is not resisting -- was a violation of the Eighth  
14 Amendment. Furthermore, the case law at that time clearly required intervention by Defendants  
15 White, Kay, Moua, Long, and Hickman to prevent the use of excessive force, given the opportunity  
16 to do so. *See Jeffers*, 267 F.3d at 912-13 (applying "deliberate indifference" standard to claim that  
17 guards failed to act on rumors of violence to prevent the riot). A reasonable officer could have  
18 believed that Defendants' actions -- using excessive force (applying physical force and striking an  
19 inmate with a baton) and failing to intervene -- were unlawful in light of clearly established law and  
20 the information that Defendants possessed at the time of the incident. *See Saucier*, 533 U.S. at 205.

21 Accordingly, Defendants Reynoso, Polk, White, Kay, Moua, Long, and Hickman are not  
22 entitled to qualified immunity as a matter of law with respect to Plaintiff's claim of excessive force.  
23 Their motion is DENIED on this ground.

24 **2. Supervisory Liability Claim**

25 Defendants have also moved to dismiss Plaintiff's supervisory liability claim against  
26  
27  
28

1 Defendant Jacquez.<sup>3</sup> They allege that claim should be dismissed because Plaintiff's "vague and  
2 conclusory allegations of supervisory liability against Defendant Jacquez do not allege that  
3 Defendant Jacquez had any direct involvement in the February 16, 2009 incident." (Mot. for Summ.  
4 J. at 13.) This Court agrees.

5 Plaintiff claims that because Defendant Jacquez is responsible for the operation of the prison  
6 and welfare of all the inmates as PBSP warden, he should be liable for his subordinates' alleged use  
7 of excessive force. This is a respondeat superior claim because Plaintiff seeks to hold Defendant  
8 Jacquez liable as the superior of the other Defendants, who Plaintiff claims violated his rights.

9 A supervisor may be liable under Section 1983 upon a showing of (1) personal involvement  
10 in the constitutional deprivation or (2) a sufficient causal connection between the supervisor's  
11 wrongful conduct and the constitutional violation. *Redman v. County of San Diego*, 942 F.2d 1435,  
12 1446 (9th Cir. 1991) (en banc) (citation omitted). In addition, liability may be imposed on an  
13 individual defendant under Section 1983 if the plaintiff can show that the defendant proximately  
14 caused the deprivation of a federally protected right. *See Leer v. Murphy*, 844 F.2d 628, 634 (9th  
15 Cir. 1988). A person deprives another of a constitutional right within the meaning of Section 1983 if  
16 he does an affirmative act, participates in another's affirmative act or omits to perform an act which  
17 he is legally required to do, that causes the deprivation of which the plaintiff complains. *See id.* at  
18 633. The inquiry into causation must be individualized and focused on the duties and  
19 responsibilities of each individual defendant whose acts or omissions are alleged to have caused a  
20 constitutional deprivation. *See id.* Sweeping conclusory allegations will not suffice; the plaintiff  
21 must instead "set forth specific facts as to each individual defendant's deprivation of protected rights.  
22 *Id.* at 634. By contrast, respondeat superior is not a proper basis for Section 1983 liability. *See*  
23 *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989).

24 Here, Plaintiff has not alleged specific facts linking Defendant Jacquez's individual conduct  
25 to the cause of harm Plaintiff complains he suffered as alleged in his complaint. *See id.* at 633.

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27 <sup>3</sup> As mentioned above, Defendants have not filed an answer. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(g).  
28 Therefore, they are entitled to bring forth this motion to dismiss Plaintiff's supervisory liability claim  
against Defendant Jacquez.





1 summary judgment. Thus, this case is REFERRED to Magistrate Judge Nandor Vadas for a  
2 settlement conference.

3 The conference shall take place within **ninety (90) days** of the date of this Order, or as soon  
4 thereafter as is convenient to the magistrate judge's calendar. Magistrate Judge Vadas shall  
5 coordinate a time and date for the conference with all interested parties and/or their representatives  
6 and, within **ten (10) days** after the conclusion of the conference, file with the Court a report  
7 regarding the conference.

8 The Clerk of the Court shall provide a copy of this Order to Magistrate Judge Vadas.

9 4. The Clerk shall send Plaintiff a blank civil rights form along with a copy of this  
10 Order.

11 5. The Stay of Discovery previously ordered on January 26, 2012 (docket no. 71) is  
12 hereby lifted.

13 6. This Order terminates Docket no. 32.

14 IT IS SO ORDERED.

15 DATED: March 15, 2012

  
YVONNE GONZALEZ ROGERS  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

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