

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

3 MICHAEL L. BEATTIE,

No. C 11-01187 CW (PR)

4 Plaintiff,

ORDER OF SERVICE

5 v.

6 SUE REISENHOOVER, et al.,

7 Defendants.
8 _____/

9 INTRODUCTION

10 Plaintiff, a state prisoner currently incarcerated at R.J.
11 Donovan State Prison in San Diego, has filed a pro se civil rights
12 action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 alleging deliberate
13 indifference to his serious medical needs. His motion for leave
14 to proceed in forma pauperis has been granted.

15 Venue is proper because the events giving rise to the claim
16 are alleged to have occurred at Pelican Bay State Prison (PBSP),
17 which is located in this judicial district. See 28 U.S.C.
18 § 1391(b).

19 DISCUSSION

20 I. Standard of Review

21 A federal court must conduct a preliminary screening in any
22 case in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity
23 or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C.
24 § 1915A(a). In its review, the court must identify any cognizable
25 claims and dismiss any claims that are frivolous, malicious, fail
26 to state a claim upon which relief may be granted or seek monetary
27 relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. Id.
28 § 1915A(b)(1), (2). Pro se pleadings must be liberally construed.

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

3 To state a claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, a plaintiff must
4 allege two essential elements: (1) that a right secured by the
5 Constitution or laws of the United States was violated, and
6 (2) that the alleged violation was committed by a person acting
7 under the color of state law. West v. Atkins, 487 U.S. 42, 48
8 (1988).

9 II. Factual Background

10 The events at issue occurred when Plaintiff was housed in the
11 Transitional Housing Unit (THU) at PBSP in 2009. Plaintiff names
12 the following Defendants: PBSP Nurse Practitioner Sue
13 Reisenhoover, PBSP Nurse Practitioner Nancy Adams, PBSP
14 gastroenterologist Thomas Martinelli and PBSP Chief Medical
15 Officer (CMO) Michael Sayre.

16 Plaintiff suffers from ulcerative colitis (UC), a condition
17 with which he was first diagnosed in 1998. The condition went
18 into remission for some years, but recurred in May 2009.
19 According to Plaintiff, from May through October 2009 he had
20 repeated visits and communications with Defendants concerning the
21 extreme pain and suffering he was experiencing from his UC, but
22 they provided inadequate care, including repeatedly prescribing
23 medications that didn't work and caused serious side effects, and
24 not providing sufficient pain management.

25 At the end of October 2009, Plaintiff was transferred to the
26 hospital for intravenous treatment with a new drug approved for
27 UC. As a side effect of the treatment, he developed a urinary
28 tract infection with the attendant symptoms of pain and

1 discomfort. Defendants were aware of the infection, but Plaintiff
2 was not treated for the infection or its symptoms for a week.

3 Between December 2009 and May 2010 Plaintiff's UC symptoms
4 improved, but in early May 2010 they returned full force.
5 Thereafter, in response to Plaintiff's requests for medical
6 attention, CMO Sayre told Plaintiff that there was nothing more he
7 could do for Plaintiff until Plaintiff's colon deteriorated to the
8 point it would have to be surgically removed.

9 Plaintiff requested a transfer to R.J. Donovan State Prison
10 for medical reasons and was transferred in November 2010.

11 Plaintiff claims that Defendants acted with deliberate
12 indifference to his serious medical needs between May 2009 and
13 November 2010 by (1) leaving him on medications they knew were not
14 working, (2) doing nothing to treat his pain and suffering, and
15 (3) doing nothing to treat the painful side effects of the
16 medications.

17 III. Legal Claims

18 Deliberate indifference to serious medical needs violates the
19 Eighth Amendment's proscription against cruel and unusual
20 punishment. See Estelle v. Gamble, 429 U.S. 97, 104 (1976);
21 McGuckin v. Smith, 974 F.2d 1050, 1059 (9th Cir. 1992), overruled
22 on other grounds, WMX Technologies, Inc. v. Miller, 104 F.3d 1133,
23 1136 (9th Cir. 1997) (en banc); Jones v. Johnson, 781 F.2d 769,
24 771 (9th Cir. 1986). A determination of "deliberate indifference"
25 involves an examination of two elements: the seriousness of the
26 prisoner's medical need and the nature of the defendant's response
27 to that need. See McGuckin, 974 F.2d at 1059. A "serious"
28 medical need exists if the failure to treat a prisoner's condition

1 could result in further significant injury or the "unnecessary and
2 wanton infliction of pain." Id. (citing Estelle, 429 U.S. at
3 104). A prison official is deliberately indifferent if he or she
4 knows that a prisoner faces a substantial risk of serious harm and
5 disregards that risk by failing to take reasonable steps to abate
6 it. Farmer v. Brennan, 511 U.S. 825, 837 (1994).

7 Here, Plaintiff has alleged facts which, when liberally
8 construed, show that during the period of his incarceration at
9 PBSP (1) he suffered from UC, a serious medical need,
10 (2) Defendants knew Plaintiff faced a substantial risk of serious
11 harm from his condition and drug side effects, and (3) Defendants
12 disregarded the serious risk of harm to Plaintiff by failing to
13 treat his condition and drug side effects promptly and to provide
14 adequate pain management. Accordingly, the Court finds
15 Plaintiff's allegations state a cognizable claim against
16 Defendants for deliberate indifference to Plaintiff's serious
17 medical needs.

18 CONCLUSION

19 For the foregoing reasons, the Court orders as follows:

20 1. Plaintiff states a cognizable Eighth Amendment claim
21 against Defendants for deliberate indifference to his serious
22 medical needs.

23 The Clerk of the Court shall mail a Notice of Lawsuit and
24 Request for Waiver of Service of Summons, two copies of the Waiver
25 of Service of Summons, a copy of the complaint and all attachments
26 thereto (docket no. 1) and a copy of this Order to PBSP Nurse
27 Practitioner Sue Reisenhoover, PBSP Nurse Practitioner Nancy
28 Adams, PBSP gastroenterologist Thomas Martinelli and PBSP Chief

1 Medical Officer Michael Sayre.

2 The Clerk of the Court shall also mail a copy of the
3 complaint and a copy of this Order to the State Attorney General's
4 Office in San Francisco. Additionally, the Clerk shall mail a
5 copy of this Order to Plaintiff.

6 2. Defendants are cautioned that Rule 4 of the Federal
7 Rules of Civil Procedure requires them to cooperate in saving
8 unnecessary costs of service of the summons and complaint.
9 Pursuant to Rule 4, if Defendants, after being notified of this
10 action and asked by the Court, on behalf of Plaintiff, to waive
11 service of the summons, fail to do so, they will be required to
12 bear the cost of such service unless good cause be shown for their
13 failure to sign and return the waiver form. If service is waived,
14 this action will proceed as if Defendants had been served on the
15 date that the waiver is filed, except that pursuant to Rule
16 12(a)(1)(B), Defendants will not be required to serve and file an
17 answer before sixty (60) days from the date on which the request
18 for waiver was sent. (This allows a longer time to respond than
19 would be required if formal service of summons is necessary.)
20 Defendants are asked to read the statement set forth at the foot
21 of the waiver form that more completely describes the duties of
22 the parties with regard to waiver of service of the summons. If
23 service is waived after the date provided in the Notice but before
24 Defendants have been personally served, the Answer shall be due
25 sixty (60) days from the date on which the request for waiver was
26 sent or twenty (20) days from the date the waiver form is filed,
27 whichever is later.

28 3. Defendants shall answer the complaint in accordance with

1 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The following briefing
2 schedule shall govern dispositive motions in this action:

3 a. No later than ninety (90) days from the date their
4 answer is due, Defendants shall file a motion for summary judgment
5 or other dispositive motion. The motion shall be supported by
6 adequate factual documentation and shall conform in all respects
7 to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56. If Defendants are of the
8 opinion that this case cannot be resolved by summary judgment,
9 they shall so inform the Court prior to the date the summary
10 judgment motion is due. All papers filed with the Court shall be
11 promptly served on Plaintiff.

12 b. Plaintiff's opposition to the dispositive motion
13 shall be filed with the Court and served on Defendants no later
14 than sixty (60) days after the date on which Defendants' motion is
15 filed. The Ninth Circuit has held that the following notice
16 should be given to pro se plaintiffs facing a summary judgment
17 motion:

18 The defendant has made a motion for summary
19 judgment by which they seek to have your case dismissed.
20 A motion for summary judgment under Rule 56 of the
Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will, if granted, end
your case.

21 Rule 56 tells you what you must do in order to
22 oppose a motion for summary judgment. Generally,
summary judgment must be granted when there is no
23 genuine issue of material fact -- that is, if there is
no real dispute about any fact that would affect the
24 result of your case, the party who asked for summary
judgment is entitled to judgment as a matter of law,
25 which will end your case. When a party you are suing
makes a motion for summary judgment that is properly
26 supported by declarations (or other sworn testimony),
you cannot simply rely on what your complaint says.
27 Instead, you must set out specific facts in
declarations, depositions, answers to interrogatories,
28 or authenticated documents, as provided in Rule 56(e),
that contradict the facts shown in the defendant's
declarations and documents and show that there is a

1 genuine issue of material fact for trial. If you do not
2 submit your own evidence in opposition, summary
3 judgment, if appropriate, may be entered against you.
4 If summary judgment is granted [in favor of the
5 defendants], your case will be dismissed and there will
6 be no trial.

7 See Rand v. Rowland, 154 F.3d 952, 962-63 (9th Cir. 1998) (en
8 banc).

9 Plaintiff is advised to read Rule 56 of the Federal Rules of
10 Civil Procedure and Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317 (1986)
11 (party opposing summary judgment must come forward with evidence
12 showing triable issues of material fact on every essential element
13 of his claim). Plaintiff is cautioned that because he bears the
14 burden of proving his allegations in this case, he must be
15 prepared to produce evidence in support of those allegations when
16 he files his opposition to Defendants' dispositive motion. Such
17 evidence may include sworn declarations from himself and other
18 witnesses to the incident, and copies of documents authenticated
19 by sworn declaration. Plaintiff will not be able to avoid summary
20 judgment simply by repeating the allegations of his complaint.

21 c. Defendants shall file a reply brief no later than
22 thirty (30) days after the date Plaintiff's opposition is filed.

23 d. The motion shall be deemed submitted as of the date
24 the reply brief is due. No hearing will be held on the motion
25 unless the Court so orders at a later date.

26 4. Discovery may be taken in this action in accordance with
27 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Leave of the Court pursuant
28 to Rule 30(a)(2) is hereby granted to Defendants to depose
29 Plaintiff and any other necessary witnesses confined in prison.

30 5. All communications by Plaintiff with the Court must be
31 served on Defendants, or Defendants' counsel once counsel has been

1 designated, by mailing a true copy of the document to Defendants
2 or Defendants' counsel.

3 6. It is Plaintiff's responsibility to prosecute this case.
4 Plaintiff must keep the Court informed of any change of address
5 and must comply with the Court's orders in a timely fashion.

6 7. Extensions of time are not favored, though reasonable
7 extensions will be granted. Any motion for an extension of time
8 must be filed no later than fifteen (15) days prior to the
9 deadline sought to be extended.

10 IT IS SO ORDERED.

11 DATED: 10/7/2011



CLAUDIA WILKEN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 FOR THE
3 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

4 MICHAEL LOUIS BEATTIE,

5 Plaintiff,

6 v.

7 SUE REISENHOOVER et al,

8 Defendant.

Case Number: CV11-01187 CW

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

9 I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am an employee in the Office of the Clerk, U.S. District
10 Court, Northern District of California.

11 That on October 7, 2011, I SERVED a true and correct copy(ies) of the attached, by placing said
12 copy(ies) in a postage paid envelope addressed to the person(s) hereinafter listed, by depositing said
13 envelope in the U.S. Mail, or by placing said copy(ies) into an inter-office delivery receptacle
14 located in the Clerk's office.

15 Michael Louis Beattie H-93682
16 F3-14-217
17 R.J. Donovan
18 P.O. Box 799003
19 San Diego, CA 92174

20 Dated: October 7, 2011

21 Richard W. Wieking, Clerk
22 By: Nikki Riley, Deputy Clerk
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